

general impression is given that the Broad-winged Hawk is a very rare summer resident of southern New Jersey, while it is said that the Louisiana Water-Thrush is entirely absent, or at least no records of it have been secured. It is with the idea of giving additional information on this subject that I record the following.

I have several records of the Broad-winged Hawk in summer from Clementon, Dennisville, and Bennetts, and on May 27, 1908, saw a pair at Ludlam Lake near Dennisville which had a nest nearby, judging from their actions.

The Louisiana Water-Thrush is undoubtedly a rare summer resident but nevertheless in three successive trips near Bennetts, Cape County, I have found one or two pairs each time during the breeding season, and David Harrower has also observed them in this vicinity. This information is given solely with the object of increasing the records extant of the birds in this locality.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

Western Records of the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*).—A recent note in 'The Auk' on a Catbird taken at Nampa, Idaho, reminded me of a specimen in my collection taken at Sparta, Oregon, August 11, 1906, where several were seen at the time. This is the farthest west I have ever seen the species but I have found them common all over the Snake River valley from Nampa, Idaho, east to Pocatello, Idaho, and north of Boise in the foothills where they breed in considerable numbers.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon.*

An unusually late Nesting Date of the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*).—On August 20, 1911, I flushed a Catbird from her nest near Fort Lee, N. J. The nest contained two newly hatched young and one egg. Believing this to be an unusually late nesting date I thought it worthy of record.—J. A. WEBER, *Palisades Park, N. J.*

Capture of the Carolina Wren at Portland, Maine.—It is my wish to place on record the taking of a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) on November 3, 1911, since it is, I believe, but the second of its kind ever seen in this vicinity. The bird flew into my sunroom where I secured it by casting a light cloth over it, and placed it in a canary cage swathed about with mosquito netting to prevent its fighting the bars. The bird was active, seemed in good condition, and, with the coming of night, slept serenely; but it died unexpectedly in the morning when I was out of the room. It had taken a little mockingbird food and a little soaked cracker, but showed no liking for either. Mr. Arthur H. Norton, who prepared the bird's skin for the Natural History Museum, states that it was an old female and died apparently from natural causes.

I find that my neighbor had watched this bird in her garden the day before its fatal visit to my house. Bowdoin Street is on the southwestern

edge of Portland where grassy fields, wet thicket, the steep wooded slope of the Western Promenade, old gardens, and a sunny old burying ground make admirably diversified territory for birds, bringing us into the midst of spring and fall migrations.

The other Carolina Wren, a male, was discovered some time in August, 1908, at Falmouth, Maine, by Mrs. Ernest Brewer, who observed it throughout the remainder of the summer, until October 3 when Mr. Norton shot it for the Portland Society of Natural History, at whose museum the skins of both these wrens are now kept.

Records of Mrs. Brewer's Carolina Wren are to be found in 'The Auk,' XXVI, p. 82; and in an article by her in the Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society, XI, pp. 4-10.—CAROLINE M. STEVENS, *Portland, Me.*

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*).—On January 16, 1911, I heard the familiar notes of a Carolina Wren coming from the rear of my home on Grosse Isle, and I soon detected him perched on my vine-clad ice house, scolding and singing pretty constantly. It was a sharp clear day (11° F.), and the bird was still present when I left for Detroit at 3 p. m. This was the first Carolina Wren that I had seen or heard of on Grosse Isle. During the summer a Mrs. Donaldson told me that a pair had bred on Hickory Island immediately connecting Grosse Isle on the south, but this I have not been able to verify to date. On September 3, 1911, I noticed a Wren singing gayly from the top of a shed near my place, and this bird remained around for several days, generally frequenting an old chicken shed. I am entertaining hopes that a pair may return here next spring. P. A. Taverner secured a female May 16, 1909, near Rockwood, a few miles further down the river. These instances seem to indicate, together with the Detroit records, that the Carolina Wren is gradually working up into southeastern Michigan as it has in Essex County, Ontario. Here on June 6, 1909, about three miles below Amherstburg, W. E. Saunders heard one singing, and another about three miles from the base of Point Pelee where it is common, and resident. On October 6, 1909, Mr. Jas. S. Wallace saw one on the roof of the Manning House, Windsor, directly across the river from Detroit. North of Detroit there is a mounted specimen in Mr. Samuel Spicer's collection taken at Goodrich, Genesee County, a number of years ago in spring.—B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

Waterfowl Nearly Drowned.—In the Aviary building of the Chicago Lincoln Park Zoo is a cage about 40 × 15 feet enclosing an island, surrounded by water—which is the home of over 200 wild Ducks, Geese, Swans, Pelicans and other birds from different countries, representing 60 different species. Mr. Ryan, the assistant keeper, told me of a singular mishap, through which the water birds nearly lost their lives by drowning. The pond is 30 inches deep, and once a month the water is run out,